

حكايا الاصل

Israel-PLO talks urged

TEL AVIV, July 17 (R). — The Moked Communist Party today called on Israel to negotiate with Palestinian representatives, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for a Middle East peace.

At its convention here today, the party said that the Palestine refugee problem must be solved by the establishment of a Palestinian state, but Israel should agree to resettle a number of them on humanitarian grounds and to re-unite families.

JORDAN TIMES

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FAO budgets for field works

ROME, July 17 (AFP). — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will devote 11 per cent of its budget to field work, a special meeting of the FAO council decided yesterday.

The council wound up its special session by approving a reform programme proposed by FAO Director General Edouard Saouma of Lebanon.

The programme means that FAO will for the first time be able to devote part of its budget to field work. A total of \$18.5 million has been earmarked for this in 1976-77.

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Riyadh summit to discuss Lebanon, economic ties

AMMAN, July 17 (R). — The Presidents of Egypt and Sudan, who are to meet Saudi Arabia's King Khaled in Riyadh, have a chance to solve the Lebanese crisis, Riyadh Radio said today.

Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Jaafar Nimeiry of Sudan arrived in Riyadh from Alexandria.

They have been discussing closer co-operation between their countries following the unsuccessful attempt earlier this month to topple the Sudanese leader.

Commenting on the visit, Riyadh Radio said the three leaders would discuss the aftermath of the abortive coup as well as Lebanon.

It said there was an opportunity to solve the Lebanese crisis following the Arab League foreign ministers meeting in Cairo but if the chance was missed "it is not easy to envisage any solution."

The opportunity lay in rapprochement between the Palestinians and Syria, the radio said.

But the commando movement was in danger of being wiped out and Arab efforts should concentrate on trying to avoid this.

Riyadh Radio said the Sadat-Nimeiry-Khaled talks were especially important in the light of the attempted coup in Sudan.

It said the three leaders would discuss ways in which the Arab

Jalloud's Lebanese reconciliation attempt stalls

BEIRUT, July 17 (R). — The latest efforts to reconcile the Syrians and Palestinians in war-weary Lebanon reached another impasse here today.

The official Palestinian spokesman reiterated that no reconciliation could come about until Syrian troops have withdrawn from south Lebanon and Sofar, in the hills east of Beirut.

Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud conferred for six hours in Beirut last night with Palestinian leaders in his attempt to mediate between the two sides.

Contrary to earlier reports, the Palestinian spokesman said this afternoon that the Palestinians had decided not to send a delegation to Damascus until a further Syrian troop withdrawal had taken place, in accordance with the agreement worked out last month by Mr. Jalloud.

The Syrians have partially pulled back from the south of Lebanon, but remain in their positions at Sofar.

Fighting meanwhile has continued around the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Al Zaatar.

The Palestinians claim they had last night regained some positions lost there in earlier fighting but the Phalangists claim to have captured the camp headquarters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

A Fateh statement meanwhile issued in Cairo Saturday night, and quoted by Agence France Presse, said that fighting was raging in most parts of the Lebanese capital, notably in the port quarter and in the Ras Nabaa quarter. The statement added that Syrian forces had completed their withdrawal from southern Lebanon around Sidon and as far as the mountain town of Jezzine, about 25 kilometres inland from Sidon.

The Syrian had earlier agreed to withdraw from Sidon, Jezzine and Sofar as part of the previous reconciliation plan drawn up by Libyan Premier Jalloud.

While mediation by Mr. Jalloud was deadlocked, moves went on today in the efforts to reach agreement between the Lebanese parties to the conflict.

The Shia Moslem leader Imam Moussa Sadr has been maintaining contact with the heads of Lebanon's many other religious communities, with a view to convening a meeting of such leaders.

Beirut now is completing its fourth week without running water and with very little electricity, and the exodus from the country goes on.

Some papers today published photos of the southern port of Tyre, from where 1,500 people left by boat yesterday.

The American embassy is organising a convoy of foreigners from Beirut next Tuesday.

The Voice of Palestine Radio said rightist troops today also tried to advance from their positions in the north towards Nahr Al Bared refugee camp, near Tripoli, and the surrounding hills, with supporting heavy artillery and rocket support.

Clashes were still going on at mid-day, the radio said.

It also reported that rightwing forces and allies today heavily shelled Tal Al Zaatar and that the defenders of the camp returned the fire.

The rightwingers said they took a group of gunmen prisoner in the Tal Al Zaatar area, and there was heavy fighting in the commercial centre of Beirut today. Fighting was also reported in the capital's suburbs.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian news agency said Premier Jalloud today resumed his meetings with Palestinian and Moslem leaders. He conferred with Mr. Yasser Arafat and Sheikh Hasan Khaled, head of the Sunni Moslems in Lebanon.

In Kuwait, meanwhile, three Kuwaiti newspapers urged the Palestinians to reach an accommodation with Syrian which would help restore peace to Lebanon.

Khaddam delivers Assad message to King Hussein

AMMAN, JNA. — Syrian deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam flew here Saturday with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Syrian President Hafez Assad which he delivered during his meeting with His Majesty the King at the Royal Hashemite court in the evening.

The contents of the message dealt with the current Arab situation and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were the Prime Minister Mr. Mudar Badran, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Mr. Amer Khamash, the Minister of Court.

Earlier Mr. Badran received the Syrian Minister at the prime ministry before noon.

Mr. Khaddam was welcomed at the airport by the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mudar Badran, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Development and Reconstruction Hassan Ibrahim, and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, the Syrian ambassador to Jordan, and top ranking government and military officials were also present at the airport to welcome the Syrian guest.

In another development, His Majesty King Hussein Saturday evening received, at the Royal Hashemite Court, the President of the European Common Market Mr. Francois-Xavier Ortoli and the accompanying delegation, who are on a visit to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who earlier in the day received the Common Market delegation in his office.

During the meeting, discussion took up the broad lines of an intended agreement to be concluded between Jordan and the European Economic Community next September, comprising economic, financial and technological fields.

The Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Rajai Muasher and Jordan's Ambassador to West Germany Najm Al Din Dajany, who had played a prominent part in the Euro-Arab dialogue meetings earlier this year, attended Prince Hassan's meeting with the visiting delegation.

Mr. Ortoli and his party were also received by the Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Discussions centred on the economic relations between Jordan and the EEC countries.

The minister of industry and commerce, as well as the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, were present at the meeting.

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Queen Elizabeth opens Olympics

MONTREAL, July 17 (R). — The 21st Olympic games opened here today in a blaze of colour, marked by the last-minute withdrawal of 21 nations.

More than 7,000 competitors from 94 countries around the world paraded into Montreal's magnificent new Olympic stadium for the formal opening of the great sport festival.

But the joy of the occasion — climax of years of training for the athletes — was marred by the absence of 16 African and four Arab countries and Taiwan, among the original teams entered.

Taiwan pulled out in protest at conditions imposed by the Canadian government, while the Africans and Arabs left because the International Olympic Committee (IOC) refused to bar New Zealand, which they condemned for continuing sports ties with South Africa.

Queen Elizabeth, sovereign of the host country Canada and of Britain, declared the games open as athletes formed a rainbow mass of colour on the field before her.

The Olympic flag, with its five interlocking rings symbolising the continents, was raised on a tall pole at the south end of the field which will be the scene of athletics, football, and equestrian events over the next two weeks.

The Olympic flame, carried into the arena by two Canadian teenagers, a girl and a boy from the French and English communities of Canada, was lit on a podium in the centre of the field.

With 21 nations boycotting Queen Elizabeth opens Olympics

The flame had come from Greece's ancient Olympia, scene of the games of the Greek classical era.

There were folk dances in traditional French-Canadian style, a flypast of jet fighters and the easy spirit of friendship among the competitors seemed unimpaired by the political tension of the past week.

More than 70,000 people jammed every corner of the still-unfinished concrete bowl. The stadium lay in the shadow of a giant crane, which seemed a symbol of the construction and financial problems that last year left the world wondering if the games would ever take place.

The tiniest contingent, from Fiji, had only two competitors, while the giant team from the Soviet Union brought 522 men and women who should dominate the medals tables over the games.

Queen Elizabeth opened the games with speeches in French and English.

As the parade of competing nations passed before her, the list of withdrawing teams grew larger. The list totalled 21 nations in the end.

They were Algeria, the Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Nigeria, Uganda, Taiwan, Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

In addition, Mauritius and Somalia, who were never officially entered were boycotting the games.

The mass withdrawal of black African and Arab states is due to the presence of New Zealand in the games. The withdrawing states had protested over New Zealand's presence at the Olympics.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) had rejected demands to bar New Zealand because of its sports links with South Africa although South Africa itself has already been expelled from the IOC because of its apartheid policy.



Mr. Francois-Xavier Ortoli of the EEC and King Hussein hold talks in Amman Saturday.

S. African troops kill 26 guerrillas

PRETORIA, July 17 (R). — South Africa said today its troops had killed 26 black nationalist guerrillas during the first two weeks of July but it denied that an attack had been launched in Zambia.

The statement, issued by defence headquarters here, followed an allegation made by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday that South African forces had attacked a western Zambian town last Sunday. President Kaunda said 22 people had been killed in the attack.

President Kaunda said Zambia would seek an urgent meeting of the U.N. security council to debate the issue.

The Pretoria headquarters described the guerrillas killed this month as members of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The South African spokesman said they had been killed mostly in skirmishes near the eastern part of the border between South West

Ford attacks Carter in bid for delegates

HARTFORD, Connecticut, July 17. — President Ford pushed his bid to win all, or practically all, the presidential nomination today by attacking Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter — and, in the process, ignoring his own party rival, Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Ford, with only a narrow lead in convention delegate support over Mr. Reagan, called Mr. Carter a man who "tries to be all things to all people."

His own record, in contrast, was performance, not promises, the president said.

Mr. Ford came to Hartford to seek the support of Connecticut's 35 delegates to the Republican convention in Kansas City next month, a small but crucial number in the view of the closeness of his race with Mr. Reagan.

Utah Republicans were choosing 20 convention delegates amid indications that all would time up behind Mr. Reagan, who then would have 1,020 delegates.

Most political analysts believe that neither Mr. Ford nor his challenger will be able to win a first ballot victory in Kansas City.

In his appeal here, the president did not mention Mr. Reagan but instead concentrated on a recitation of his 23-month record in the White House and on attacking Mr.

Ignores Reagan

Carter and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

He told the local state Republican convention here that he had moved Americans from "war in Vietnam to peace, from recession to recovery, from tragedy to trust and from fear to faith."

In ignoring Mr. Reagan and making Mr. Carter his target, even while fighting for the Republican nomination, the president was trying to convince delegates that he was the candidate best equipped to defeat the Democrat.

For his part, Mr. Reagan was in his home state of California after campaigning in Utah yesterday, and Mr. Carter was relaxing at his home in Plains, Georgia, following his nomination at the Democratic convention in New York on Wednesday.



OLYMPIC FLAME — Canadian skilling gold-medalist Kathy Krainer displays the Olympic flame in Montreal Friday night after she carried it the last kilometre to the cross atop Mont Royal. She then handed it to veteran runner Gerard Cote, who lit the Olympic torch. (AP wirephoto).

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Olympian flaws

There is a near universal sense of regret and disappointment that the Montreal Olympic Games have been "disrupted" or besmirched by the unpleasant intrusion of "political" questions into this grandiose athletic event. We share that feeling to an extent, but there are few people who can look upon this international political-apologetic duality with a greater sense of concern than the Arab people, and the Palestinians in particular.

It is impossible to totally separate an obviously "non-political" event such as the Olympic Games from overwhelming political questions such as individual nations' related sporting ties with South Africa. However much we would like to see the Olympic Games stand out as an unfettered symbol of the international fraternity of nations and the goodwill that should bind all people of the earth, it is difficult to overlook the fact — even for two fleeting weeks in July — that the international fraternity of nations is imperfect, and that the goodwill of all people is not impervious to the ill will and malevolence of some people. Thus when we try to see the Olympics as a symbol of humanity's common ideals, we quickly see that there are no common and universal human ideals strong enough to withstand the inevitably divisive effects of nationalistic priorities. The result is argument and controversy. This is the ineluctable outcome of nations and people sticking to their chosen principles. Instead of recognising it as such, we prefer to say that this is an intrusion of political matters into what should be an apolitical event. We camouflage the unpleasant imperfections of our world in an attempt to set the stage for a show of pure brotherhood and sisterhood during two weeks in July.

There is a nobility in this endeavour that is not to be overlooked, a nobility of intent that we share, indeed, one whose goals we yearn for. We would like very much to be part of a world where the best athletes of all nations gather at the Olympiad for the honour and the glory of competing against each other. We would like very much to be part of a world where the nagging dictates of one's nationalistic conscience would be submerged beneath the thunderous stampede of international tolerance, benevolence and charity. We would like this and very much more.

But this is one's perception of the ideal, and it is quickly washed away by the sobering reality of our world as it is. The question remains, however, of where within this process of seeking to be more noble does one draw the line between the rock-bottom facts of the world (the political) and the occasions when people gather just to sing and dance and play games (the apolitical)? Is it possible — even for two weeks — to forget things like apartheid in South Africa or the conflicting nationalistic claims of the Chinese people? Is it possible for human beings to put these things aside momentarily in order to join in a festival of sport and a celebration of life where there are no distinctions made between black and white, rich and poor, powerful and weak?

The spirit of humanity says that we can do this, and the Olympic Games are supposed to be the manifestation of this spirit. But the reality of our world shows time and again that we cannot do this, that our yearning for the human ideal is subject to the powerful constraints of our man-made injustices and our determination to see justice done. Nobody can appreciate this quest for justice more than the Arab people, because few have suffered the debilitating consequences of injustice more than the Arab people, especially the Palestinians.

Within this context, the Olympic Games and the noble intentions they embody must be measured against the consequences of the intrusion into the Games of what we call "political" matters. Will the withdrawal of African states serve to highlight one's opposition to South African apartheid? Will the dispute about the participation of the Nationalist Chinese team highlight the controversy about the legitimacy of the governments in Peking or Taipei?

Or, if the withdrawal from the Olympics of some African nations and Taiwan will have only an infinitesimal effect on these issues, would it be proper to ask these nations to forget their quarrels for a moment and help make a success of this splendid effort at an Olympian display of humankind's common goodness and shared goals?

These are questions that have to be answered by individual nations and, ultimately, by individual human beings. Until they are answered to the satisfaction of all, it would be more realistic to view the elusive Olympic ideal as a confirmation of our collective flaws — but to keep this ideal in front of us as a goal towards which we should always aspire.

When we have erased the human injustices of our world, then every day shall be an Olympian celebration of our willingness to compete with each other in a spirit of camaraderie, humility and grace. This is what we seek to become, but it is not yet what we are. To acknowledge this now would free us to appreciate the goodness that does exist, and to strive to build upon this.

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Diplomatic envoys congratulate Badran

AMMAN. (JNA) — Head of diplomatic missions accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court Saturday congratulated Premier Mr. Mudar Badran on the assumption of his new post.

In a statement to the diplomats, the prime minister expressed his thanks for their congratulations and hoped that such meetings would continue in the future for the benefit of promoting good relations between Jordan and their respective countries.

Mr. Badran also said that his Government would do its utmost to bolster relations between their respective countries and Jordan.

Earlier, the head of the diplomatic corps, Saudi Ambassador Ahmad Kuhlaimi, wished the new prime minister and his Cabinet all success for the promotion of good relations between Jordan and the countries accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court.

Amman-Santiago flight to be opened in 1977

AMMAN. — As of next year, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, is to start running two regular weekly flights between here and Santiago, Chile, the Director General of the Civil Aviation Department, Sherif Ghazi Rakan, said Saturday.

Sherif Rakan and an accompanying civil aviation delegation returned here Friday at the end of a two week visit to Argentina and Chile.

During the visit, Sherif Rakan said bilateral air transport agreements were signed between Jordan and Argentina and Chile.

The Amman-Santiago line, he added, will have stopovers in Cairo, Benghazi, Tunis, Algiers, Dakar and Rio de Janeiro.



Prime Minister Badran smiles heartily during his meeting with members of the diplomatic corps here Saturday. (JNA photo).

Arab undersecretaries of information meet in Cairo Monday

CAIRO. — Arab undersecretaries of culture and information will start a four-day conference here Monday to prepare the agenda of the conference of Arab ministers of culture scheduled to be held in Amman late December.

The conference, to be held at Arab League headquarters, is organized by the Arab Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation.

Jordan will be represented at the conference by Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Information Dia' Al Din Rifai.

Mr. Rifai arrived here Thursday from Qatar after having attended the meetings of the permanent bureau of the Arab League Information Committee which convened in Doha, Qatar during the past week and worked out a unified Arab information plan for the remainder of the decade.

In a press statement here to a JNA correspondent, Mr. Rifai said that the permanent bureau had formulated an honour code to be applied by all persons working in Arab information media.

The code calls for objectivity and accuracy in the preparation of news and political commentaries.

The code, he added, will be submitted for approval at the next Arab League meeting prior to its adoption by the next Arab summit conference.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — H.R.H. Prince Mohammad special representative of his Majesty King Hussein, Saturday noon paid a visit to the headquarters of the Public Security Department here where he met with its director general, General Anwar Mohammad, and was briefed by him on the department's activities.

● AMMAN. — The Chief Justice, Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh, left for Medina in Saudi Arabia Saturday evening to attend the meetings of the Islamic University's Supreme Council to be held there.

● AMMAN. — Mayor of Amman Mohammad Touqan Saturday ordered a general sanitary checkup of all hotels, restaurants and public places to ensure their conforming to the municipality's criteria for sanitation and health conditions.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Lebanon, the tripartite Riyadh summit and Jimmy Carter's statements about Israel. These subjects of comment by the Jordanian newspapers Saturday.

Al Rai says the situation in Lebanon has become tense once more, slamming the door in the face of a political dialogue and vitiating the Arab foreign ministers' resolutions which were based on good intentions.

Al Rai regrets that the opportunity was not seized by the contending parties in Lebanon to find a reasonable formula for a ceasefire, and to untie the Lebanese knot back into its original Lebanese, Lebanese/Palestinian and Lebanese/Arab components.

"The worst thing about the Lebanese crisis is the shortsightedness of the warring factions, who continue to frustrate any logical peace-making move by an opposing party. And the worst thing about the Arab attitude is its freakish indecision — sometimes dealing with the crisis on the basis of reconciliation without treating it as part of the greater Middle East crisis, and sometimes taking decisions based on good faith without noticing that the disputant parties have almost reached

the point of no return," the paper explained.

Welcoming the tripartite Riyadh summit Saturday grouping King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and the Egyptian and Sudanese Presidents, Anwar Sadat and Jaafar Nimeiry, Al Dustour says efforts to purify the Arab atmosphere, particularly when made on the highest level, will always be a matter for satisfaction.

The paper is hopeful that the Riyadh conference would lead to a wider Arab summit to discuss the threats confronting the Arab nation, rather than concentrating on Arab differences only.

Al Shaab says the conventional definition given to Israel by the Arab information media is that the Zionist state was established as a spearhead or a tool to serve colonial interests, principally American interests in the Middle East. But, the paper says, that fact seems now completely the opposite. The United States, through its political practices and its declared attitudes, appears to be acting as a tool in the service of Israel's unlawful and inhuman objectives.

This, Al Shaab adds, became apparent from the statements of the American leaders, particularly the Republican and Democratic presidential hopefuls who are bitterly vying in their election campaigns to win the largest possible votes of the America Jewish electorate.

The paper quotes the Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, as saying that he has chosen his running mate, Walter Mondale, because of the mutual intimate friendship and confidence between him (Mondale) and Israel.

"Such pronouncements by an American presidential candidate are a stab to the principles on which the United States was founded, and a humiliating blow to the dignity of the American citizen," Al Shaab states.

HERTZ

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599.0
French franc :	68.4	68.7
Swiss franc :	134.5	134.9
German mark :	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar :	930.0	937.5
Syrian pound :	82.2	82.3
Egyptian pound :	480.0	482.5
Lebanese pound :	103.6	106.4
U.A.E. dirham :	83.2	83.7

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Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine

2.30	Pop music (USA)
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Doctor at large
5.30	Pop session (part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :	
7.50	Aqaba
10.15	Cairo
10.30	Rome
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Athens
12.30	Cairo (EA)
12.35	London (BA)
13.00	Aqaba (SA)
15.45	Doha, Dubai (GA)
15.45	Damascus (SA)
17.45	Riyadh (SAA)
19.00	Dhahran
19.00	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
19.30	Dhahran
20.00	Bahrain, Bangkok
20.30	Kuwait
21.00	Jeddah
21.30	Tehran
22.00	Baghdad

Arrivals :	
9.15	Doha
9.20	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30	Aqaba
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Cairo (EA)
12.20	Deer Azzour, Damascus (SA)
19.35	Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05	Aqaba (SA)
16.15	Cairo
16.20	Riyadh (SA)
17.15	Athens
17.30	Cairo
17.40	Paris
18.20	Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.55	Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00	London
19.00	Rome

Health services discussed

AMMAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Mohammad Al Basheer, has presided during the past two days over a number of meetings to discuss and take appropriate measures relevant to general health condition in the Kingdom.

The meetings held at the Ministry of Health here reviewed precautionary measures applied by the ministry and other pertinent authorities on the sterilisation of drinking water and steps adopted by the various local authorities throughout the Kingdom to improve hygiene and health services.

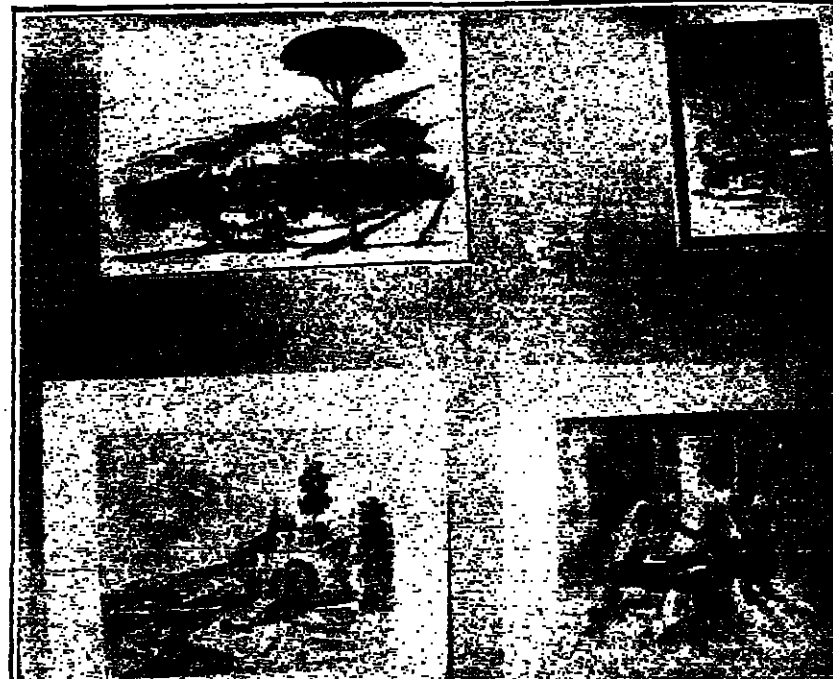
The meetings were attended by heads of departments at the Ministry of Health the Undersecretaries of the ministries of the Interior and Municipal and Rural Affairs, officials from the Ministry of Public Works and other government officials.

Labour force in Aqaba doubles

AMMAN. — The number of Jordanian, Arab and foreign labourers employed by the Aqaba Port Maritime Corporation in the first five months of 1976 has doubled as compared to that in the same period of last year.

A Maritime Corporation release Saturday said that the number of such labourers which in the above mentioned period of 1975 was only 67,186 increased to 135,867 in the first five months of this year.

A decision was taken early this year to open a labour office in Aqaba to organise and take charge of labour, whether foreign or Arab, and to issue the necessary work permits for all industrial concerns in the Aqaba region. It will also be entrusted with supervising health and safety conditions of work, and improve the educational standard of the labour force in the city.



The Goethe Institute and the British Council present an exhibition of paintings by Lebanese artists and a collection of David Robert lithographs, at the British Council Hall from Monday, July 19 to Saturday July 24. The exhibition will be held under the patronage of H.E. Talaat Hikmat, Director-General of the Department of Culture and Arts.



Market Prices

Apricots :	110-150
Bell pepper :	120-160
Bananas :	180-200
Carrots :	50-75
Cauliflower :	150-190
Cucumbers (small) :	100-160
Cucumbers (large) :	60-80
Eggplant (small) :	70-100
Eggplant (large) :	30-55
Green beans :	80-120
Garlic (dry) :	160-240
Grapes :	120-180
Hot pepper :	180-260
Lemon :	150-190
Marrow (small) :	70-100
Marrow (regular) :	40-70
Musk melon :	60-80
Orange :	140-170
Onion (dry) :	80-110
Okra (green) :	150-190
Okra (red) :	100-140
Potatoes (local) :	100-140
Peaches :	120-160
Pears :	180-240
String beans :	160-190
Tomatoes :	60-85
Spinach :	30-50
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	50
Wild cucumbers (small) :	70-100
Wild cucumbers :	40-60

Television

Channel 3 & 6 :	
6:00	Quran
6:15	Cartoons
6:30	Apple's way
8:00	News in Arabic
Channel 3 :	
7:30	Reportage
8:30	Arabic series
9:30	Wrestling
Channel 6 :	
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:30	Shirley's world
9:00	Sport magazine
9:10	Documentary
10:00	News in English
10:15	Mannix
	(On both channels)
Emergencies	
Doctors :	
	Dr. Awmi Hawamdeh : (72350)
	Dr. Fawzi Nino : (38198)
Pharmacies :	
	Kamel : (36295)
	National : (22824)
	Firas : (61912)
Taxis :	
	Khayyam : (41541)
	Firas : (23427)
	Mahd : (22038)

Indira Gandhi's son gains prominence in wake of Indian emergency

NEW DELHI (CSM) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is no longer fighting to stay in office as the state of emergency in India enters its second year. Instead, she is trying to make her youngest son, Sanjay Gandhi, her potential successor acceptable to the ruling Congress Party as her potential successor.

This is the assessment of veteran observers of the Indian scene. The rapid rise to prominence of Sanjay Gandhi, who may be second only to his father as the best-known public figure in the country. This is due to the fact that the younger Gandhi holds no public office, has no independent political base, and is not yet out of his 20s.

His chief notoriety before the emergency was declared — and his influence detected behind several of his mother's policy decisions — was as the developer and builder of a small car known as the Maruti.

Even this, however, has been a source of controversy, since the license to produce the car over more than a dozen other applicants, and its production remains low even after ten years of development.

Sanjay Gandhi made his political debut with the youth wing of the Congress Party a few months after the emergency was declared. He was named to its executive committee although it is thought that he still is not yet technically a member of the party.

Since that time, however, he has been associated with several far-reaching policies, including public campaigns for mandatory sterilisation and slum clearance in the major cities. A perceptible lift in the government's policies in favour of private enterprise and private foreign investment as practical approaches to spur production in India also are attributed to his influence.

In the process of gaining prominence, Mr. Gandhi has alienated the only national political ally his mother has, the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India. He has spoken disparagingly of the communists, and the party now has him as a "reactionary."

The strategy of the prime minister, observers say, seems to be rally the Congress Party around Sanjay Gandhi to give it a youthful image, even if it means orchestrating a split in the ranks to achieve it.

More than a year ago the opposition parties campaigning for her tried to forge links with dissident elements in the Congress Party. When her election to parliament was set aside by a court, one of her senior Cabinet lieutenants was expected to spearhead a move to replace her.

So, it is noted, when Mrs. Gandhi ordered the emergency and a crackdown on political opponents, she also cracked down on the dissident elements in her own party, notably Food Minister Jagjivan Ram and Foreign Minister Yeshwantraoji B. Chavan.

The Cabinet was twice reshuffled, and its most influential member now is Bansi Lal, the new minister of defence. Mr. Lal is a personal friend of Sanjay Gandhi.

Observers say, however, that the new cabinet no longer engages in collective decision making. With few exceptions, those in the cabinet are said to defer to the younger Gandhi, which has been a source of resentment in some administrative circles.

The opposition now, despite its enfeebled stature, is said to be hoping for a split in the Congress Party of another type — over Sanjay Gandhi.

The opposition now, despite its enfeebled stature, is said to be hoping for a split in the Congress Party of another type — over Sanjay Gandhi.



Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh inspecting the original Liberty Bell in Philadelphia last week during their State visit to mark the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Later the Queen presented a Bicentennial Bell from Britain to the people of America. The new bell was cast at the foundry in Whitechapel, London, which produced the original in 1752. It is larger than the Liberty Bell and weighs six tons — more than six times as much. It is inscribed "Let Freedom Ring" and will be rung on special occasions.

European community parliament: a step to European unity

LONDON, July 17. (R.) — The Common market has taken a big step on the road to European unity by agreeing on the size and distribution of seats in a directly-elected European community parliament.

This was one of the major achievements of a nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) summit conference in Brussels last Monday and Tuesday.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing described the agreement — reached after more than 15 years of hesitation and mauling — as an important date for Europe.

The president of the present nominated European Community Assembly, Georges Spénale, told reporters that the agreement, a rare success in recent community decision-taking, was "a great relief to us and a great encouragement to the European parliament."

He said that last Monday, when the decision was taken, it was a great day in the history of Europe and for parliamentary democracy.

The common market leaders went on the next day to crown a successful summit meeting with a pledge to take tough action against international terrorism.

The summit, businesslike and efficient compared with recent such meetings according to delegates, also chalked up these other successes:

1. Agreement that Britain's Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, an ardent champion of European unity, will succeed France's Francois-Xavier Ortoli as president of the European community's executive commission when the latter's term ends in December.
2. An accord in principle that the European community should seek the creation of a 200-mile fisheries zone around its shores.
3. An undertaking to avoid disputes between big and small member states over the European community's participation at future international conferences like President Ford's recent economic summit in Puerto Rico.

The summit made such smooth progress that West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the Brussels meeting as a "success all the way through."

He said that the agreement to fix the size of the European parliament at 410 seats cleared the way for the first direct elections in mid-1978 and gave the European community a "new political quality."

The present assembly has a total of 198 members, all nominated by national legislatures.

But Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl, who presided over the summit, has warned that a parliament chosen by voters in a European community-wide ballot would not be content with its present limited powers.

Agreement on the size of the directly elected parliament, at present mainly a consultative body, ended months of argument among the nine nations over the size of the new parliament and how many seats each member state should have.

The European community leaders had agreed last December to set up the parliament, thus fulfilling a pledge in the European community's founding Rome treaty to establish a directly elected body.

But a common market summit in April last, failed to agree on the total number of seats and their distribution.

The new body, which will sit for four years, will represent a total of 255 million people in the nine countries — the biggest democratic electorate in the western hemisphere.

Each Euro-member of parliament would stand for about 620,000 community citizens.

The present assembly's role is limited to giving opinions on EEC legislation and keeping an eye on community expenditure.

IN PERSPECTIVE

Jimmy the Baptist

"I am Jimmy Carter and I am running for president."

These words earned Mr. Carter a kiss from his wife and drew shouts of "Carter! Carter!" from an exhilarated audience, while women in the crowd wept with emotion.

The phrase with which Mr. Carter started his acceptance speech after having received the party's nomination was the same one he used when he first launched his campaign 19 months ago.

It fits in beautifully with the rest of his speech and the general message he is projecting. The underlying theme is a timely one, powerful one: a new beginning, rebirth.

The theme is elaborated: "I see an America on the move again, united, a diverse and vital and tolerant nation, entering our third century with pride and confidence..." "There is fear that our best years are behind us, but I say to you that our nation's best is still ahead," he goes on. The time has come to put an end to the moral rot caused by the Vietnam war and the Watergate affair, he tells his audience. "We have an America that, in Bob Dylan's phrase, is 'busy being born...'" he says.

Clearly those who have voted and will vote for Carter sense a need for this rebirth, the need for a cleansing and the emergence of a vibrant nation.

The mundane and everyday, uninspiring America is to be reborn, transformed into the ideal America, the democratic America, the America of love and unity, a country with a sense of its destiny, with the will and the courage to go on.

"We want to have faith again, we want to be proud again, and we want the truth again," Mr. Carter says, wrenching tears from his audience.

Mr. Carter, who has undergone a deep personal religious experience has also hit on one of the oldest, most tested and successful appeals in history — that of religion. America, the ideal America — is Christ and the Holy Spirit rolled into one.

Mr. Carter is offering the American electorate something that no politician (outside

the communist bloc and Soviet bloc) has offered his countrymen this century. He is offering them a meaning to their lives, a justification for their existence.

The claim is a dangerous one to make simply because it is so hard to satisfy. Surely, the acknowledged virtues of the democratic system, it is hard to credit that the mere election of a man to the presidency can bring about so radical a transformation in the structure of society and government. For the United States with the United States of America, it shares with so many other nations a structural, constitutional problem. The institutions on which the American government depends and the structure of the economy, the most highly industrialised nation in the world contribute powerfully to the definition of mores and social and even political institutions.

How is a president, elected to one or four-year terms of office — a president who if he is to respect the democracy he is promising to uphold, must work through the normal, assigned channels and to respect the constraints on his power — how is such a man to bring about the radical transformation Mr. Carter has promised?

I think it is high time that the American public disabused itself of the notion that what has gone wrong with its mode of life and system of government is attributed to such abuses of authority as took place under Mr. Nixon's administration. American society itself has changed radically from the simple good old days (or imagined good old days) when moral probity was more firmly established and when the divorce between what is and what ought to be, between public image and reality was less complete.

Jimmy Carter will not be able to use the same opening phrase in his speeches when and if he becomes president. He will then have to abandon some of the deliberate ambiguity in which his remarks are couched and try to define what he means by truth.

Mr. Carter could still turn out to be another example of the amazing power of public relations and mass media.



MARS IN FOCUS — After ten months and some 800 million kilometres of flight from Earth, the U.S. Viking-1 spacecraft sent back close-up pictures of Mars. This view is from 55,400 kilometres. Features shown include the planet's four largest volcanoes, Olympus Mons at left and a pair of craters at centre, each rising some 20 kilometres above the surrounding plain, and on far right the large impact basin whose brightness is attributed to the probable presence of discoloured iron oxide. North is to the upper left.

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U.S. budget deficit amounts to \$69,600 m

WASHINGTON, July 17, (R). — The U.S. budget deficit for 1976 of \$ 69,600 million is the biggest ever in American history, but is still smaller than originally expected.

Ford administration had predicted that the financial year ending last June would put America \$ 76,000 million in the red.

Lower prices and a decline in the unemployment rate according to figures published today also highlighted an economic recovery. Administration officials said today this year's figures would show a marked improvement on what had originally been expected.

Mr. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, thinks today's official forecast might still be pessimistic. "I suspect we may do better," he said.

Today's forecast showed the number of jobless would average 7.3 per cent this year, and 6.4 per cent next year.

The Ford administration predicted last January that the figures would, respectively, be 7.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent.

The budget deficit in 1977 is expected to be \$ 47,500 million according to administration forecasts.

President Ford, fighting to secure the Republican presidential nomination, immediately took credit for the turnaround in the nation's economic fortunes. "The president believes his economic policies are the reason for the improvement," press secretary Ron Nessen said.

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UNDP gets \$1.3 m loan from ADB

MANILA, July 17, (R). — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to get a loan of up to \$ 1.3 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance some of its projects, UNDP representative Donald Bergstrom said today.

Mr. Bergstrom said at a press seminar arranged by the UNDP that because of financial difficulties the programme had been able to maintain only 85 per cent of its planned activity.

Taiwan engineers training at MIT stopped

WASHINGTON, July 17, (AFP). — The State Department confirmed today that it had asked Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to close down prematurely a training programme for engineers from Taiwan.

The million dollar programme, paid for by National Taiwan university, was to have run for two years. But it was ended on June 30, six months early.

A State Department spokesman said the request was justified because the Nationalist Chinese engineers could have learned how to build missile guidance system, "an advanced technology beyond the scope of the military assistance provided (by the U.S. to Taiwan)."

He denied, however, that the decision had political overtones or that it had been taken at the request of the Peking government.

The State Department also denied that the U.S. intended to complete normalization of relations with China next year, as has been reported by Congressmen with good information sources on Taiwan. Last month the U.S. withdrew its last six military advisers from Quemoy and Matsu islands, which are claimed by both Taipei and Peking.

India's bumper grain crop threatened by shortage of storage space as monsoon approaches

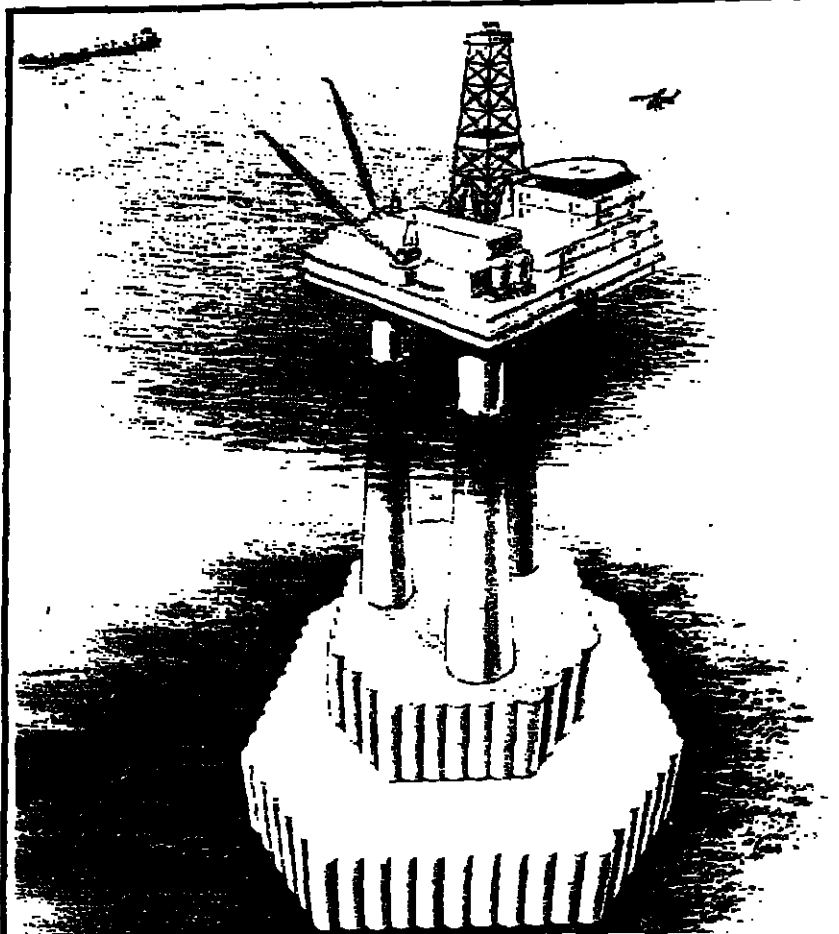
NEW DELHI, India (CSM). — India, which has often contended with a shortage of food, now is trying to cope with what might be called the pangs of plenty.

In short, this year's bumper crop of food grains is causing massive problems for the country's agricultural planners: there is a glut of grain, and not enough places to put it.

Excellent weather conditions have helped India to reap a rich harvest. At first the yield was expected to reach a record 115 million metric tons, but the agriculture ministry now says that it expects production to reach 116 million tons. This would be 13 per cent higher than the average yield of the last four years.

As a result of its promise to buy up all grain offered to it, the government and its purchasing agencies have been swamped with wheat and rice. As of mid-June, the government had bought more than 6 million tons each of wheat and rice, and its stocks had climbed past the 11-million-ton mark, already an all-time high.

By the end of the year, it was estimated, the government's stocks might reach 18 million tons. (Government officials expressed confidence that this would be



Almost two years of investigation and more than six months intensive development lie behind a wholly British design for a concrete gravity platform to be used in the North Sea oilfields. One of the most important features is its ability to float-out at a draught as shallow as 15 metres.

enough to offset as many as three years of poor harvests plus one abnormally bad harvest.)

But storage has become a matter of urgency. The government's granaries are full, and the pressure on other available storage space is increasing by the day. With the monsoon expected in early July in most parts of northern India, desperate attempts are being made to acquire additional storage capacity.

In Punjab and Haryana, two states with surpluses, all private warehouses and storerooms have been pressed into service. In Uttar Pradesh as many as 17 educational institutions are full of grain. Thirteen airfields have been converted into storage units and six more are soon to be taken over.

All space storage capacity in rice and sugar mills has been acquired. Even the palaces of former rulers have been hired to hold the grain.

Despite these efforts, considerable amounts of grain still are being stored in the open. The chairman of the Good Corporation of India recently conceded that about one-third of the total stock will have to be stored on open platforms, with only polyethylene covers for protection.

Recent rains in northern India already have damaged large quantities of wheat that the government was not able to shift to proper storage areas. The unsheltered grain also is at the mercy of rats and insects.

The administration of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced a crash programme to build additional storage units, and Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram has appealed to industrialists to help tackle the problem by building their own storage facilities for lease to the government.

Still, observers say, there's little likelihood of any significant addition to the storage capacity before the end of the year.

The problem has been further

aggravated, officials say, because wheat, rice, and other grains are so plentiful in the markets that there are no takers at the government-run fair-price shops.

Saudis establish largest philanthropic foundation to boost Islam and Arab culture

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — The world's biggest philanthropic foundation is to concentrate mainly on Arab and Islamic religious and cultural needs — a striking new example of Arab oil money at work.

The foundation, just announced, is to be named after the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and headquartered in Riyadh, the Saudi capital. The Saudi embassy in Washington says its financial resources will be greater than any other foundation on the earth — greater than the \$2.3 billion reserves of the Ford Foundation in New York.

The new foundation will grant awards in the nature of the Nobel prizes for contributions to peace and scientific research, and make contributions to scholarships for foreign study.

A \$1-million fund recently established by the Saudi government for Arabic and Islamic studies at the University of Southern California is believed to be part of the new foundation.

In addition, the fund will construct hospitals, schools, and uni-

versities. In particular it will devote resources to the world problem of energy, concentrating on new sources of energy including solar.

Here the fund will finance some of the activities already begun by Prince Mohammad Faisal, one of the former King's sons, who is not only planning to supply an entire town with solar energy but is supporting hundreds of researchers in the field of fusion.

The fund could be said to be in the tradition of the Islamic Waqf or religious foundation to which many religious men would assign a large part of their estate. Religious Waqfs traditionally look after mosques and charities.

It also is in the tradition of the new Saudi state which hitherto has made numerous uncoordinated gifts to states and institutions all over the world. These grants now will be pulled together in a single institution.

No country with the possible exception of West Germany is better qualified for the role.

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Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Amman in the summer of '76

The city of Amman suffers from a series of social and environmental problems which could be described as the by-products of urbanisation. Any Jordanian citizen living in Amman can easily state these problems as: overcrowding, traffic congestion, very severe transportation problems, especially at rush hours of the day, shortage in housing, power and water, sanitation, conflicting land uses, slums, insufficient social services and escalating land prices.

These "evils" of urbanisation seem typical of any big city in the developing countries.

However, I noticed that these problems have been escalating in an unusual manner in the past few years, and this summer they seem to be getting worse. I agree with the argument which says these "evils" did not develop naturally or gradually. For example, the population of the Amman region has been increasing at an average rate of 11 per cent. This is indeed a very high rate of growth, that cannot be attributed solely to normal population growth or to rural migration. A sizable portion of this urban expansion is attributed to incidents such as the 1967 war and the influx of a large number of displaced persons from the West Bank.

But in addition to this non-controllable factor, I can think of other specific man-made causes which can be controlled or adjusted through a better national urban policy combined with effective city planning.

These causes are: 1) the concentration of economic activities and government offices and services; 2) the availability of educational, social, cultural and recreational services; 3) the availability of trained labour, communication facilities, the airport, the railway and a good network of roads connecting with the major cities in the country and the neighbouring Arab countries.

I realise that the problems Amman is facing have existed elsewhere in the developing nations and perhaps in a more severe manner than

exist in Amman, but nevertheless I believe Jordanian officials can do better in solving these problems if they follow improved and modern methods in city planning. There is a near total lack of coordination and cooperation among and within various local authorities and government agencies, such as the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Public Works and the Amman municipality. If these would try to coordinate their efforts and activities, much wasted resources could be saved, and smoother operations would result.

In addition to the increasing problems of traffic congestion, the rate of traffic accident is very high, and disturbing indeed. It seems very easy to notice this disturbing rate just from reading the death notes printed in the daily newspapers. It is painful to have such a problem, and its economic and social consequences are very damaging. I feel that the high speed and careless driving habits are basically responsible for most of these vehicle accidents and it seems we still lack effective measures to curb this high accident rate.

Another problem is the overcrowding. Aside from the outside factors such as political stability in the Middle East area, government officials can improve the situation through conducting research about decentralisation of the industrialisation drive in the country.

Currently, statistics show there are about 972 economic firms employing five persons or more in the Amman region, while the rest of Jordan contains only 71 such firms.

I believe that to help balance the economy of Jordan and mitigate the regional dualism problem we ought to encourage business firms banks, credit offices, and insurance agencies to be established in the other four national regions. Also, some degree of decentralisation in public administration must be initiated to facilitate doing business in other regions as well as to encourage Jordanians to live and seek employment in these regions.

Alaska pipeline bursts

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, July 17, (R). — A section of the 1,280 km Alaska oil pipeline has burst for the first time during tests, its constructors said today.

The \$ 7,000 million pipeline is scheduled to start flowing at the rate of 600,000 barrels daily in 1977.

A spokesman for Alaska Pipeline Company, a consortium of eight oil companies building the pipeline, said the exact cause of the rupture was not known, but

it did not involve a welding failure.

Mr. Charles Champion, pipeline coordinator for Alaska state, said such a pipe failure "is fairly uncommon," but he did not see any special significance in one such failure.

Between 120 and 160 kms. of pipeline had been tested without problems until the recent rupture, he added.

The failure was discovered last Friday about 16 kms east of the pipeline's Valdez terminal.



India's bumper crop — a glut of grain and not enough storage space.

Prejudice is still widespread in U.S., claims former fighter for blacks

LE ROCK, Arizona (AP) — I believe dy burns crosses in Daisy yard anymore. No one spits and curses or throws bombs at a near these days, and she almost on among s to regret it.

"Of course, that I'm afraid of," she says, "I know what we did will be for- ward to the children will be- lieve, but I know what happened."

Bates, 62, and her husband quietly now in the city her problems helped tear asunder dur- ing the 1975 Little Rock school af- fect. It was a time when the school was in a state of confusion, and the children were being bused to other schools. Bates, who was a former fighter for blacks, claims that prejudice is still widespread in the U.S.

was a lot of fun in the old rowding, a lot of danger, too, but reas- lot of fun," she said during interview. She pointed to mem- through a tula tucked away in scrap- tion of the, or displayed on walls and ry. es in her bright brick home re an Little Rock's southside — auto- ive person photos of Lyndon John- ile the and Eleanor Roosevelt, dozens "ms. aques, copies of her book in the the Sh, German and Russian, and al duating paintings of her done during business eight of the civil rights move- ice agent.

national e paintings show fiery eyes, jaw, a beautiful woman. alisation is still attractive, although lated to is 12 years ago left her ons as we ke impaired, and she now we- hearing aid and glasses. But says none of the fire has left heart.

young blacks look at the elder is today and see that we're not doing anything," she "The Negroes who have ma- as professionals and busine- are too afraid to lose what educational have to do anything for- sisted rights today.

be educat- e still have racism today, much so. But the people who eneral d- to something about it are not old Prim- erned about the black boy on rnor of "treet."

of Se- e emphasises, however, that ce has been made. here's no comparison in Lit- rock, or any place in the coun- taries between 1957 and today," she udi cape.

es in Mr. Bates always says, ably was changed the practice of y European, but we don't have nd variation. We changed the laws, we need to change hearts."

in officie sign of Little Rock are eas- had not been. The desegregation of the organis- al system was completed in but a late '60s, blacks and whites applied together in restaurants, blacks use any public restroom, blacks now play in the University of nsas football team, and more ighbourhoods are becoming inte- ed.

t while strides are being ma- housing integration, the ma- of the city's blacks live in her neighbourhoods, including lates, who bought their ho- n 1955. Blacks are still larg- room, 5 lower paying jobs, and low employment rate is higher than of whites. Unemployment den. as for all of Arkansas were rs a de per cent for blacks and 5.9

per cent for whites in March the latest official breakdown available.

So much have attitudes chang- ed since 1957 that earlier this ye- ar the Arkansas legislature voted to honour Mrs. Bates for "her lifelong contributions" to the state — an honour so ironic to some that George Fisher, a syndicated newspaper cartoonist, caricatured senators on her doorstep with an honour scroll, and the caption: "Last time it was a rope."

"Her lifelong contributions" be- gan half a century ago in the southern Arkansas lumber mill town of Hutting when Daisy learned that three white men had kidnaped and murdered her mother, and had gone unpunished. "I hated all whites," she said.

Her first battle against discrim- ination came in a school play when she refused to play the part of an angel at Christ's manager. "I don't want no part," she told her teachers, "of that play about a dead white doll."

As an adult she became active in the NAACP. It was as chairman of the Arkansas NAACP that she emerged as a leader in the battle over integration of Little Rock's schools.

Mrs. Bates was one of the dramatic leaders in the drive for enforcement of the 1954 Supreme Court decision, Brown v. Board of Education, which ruled that separate but equal schools for blacks and whites were unconstitutional.

On Sept. 2, 1957, Gov. Orval Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to surround Little Rock Central High, where nine black children had been assigned by the school board as the first step of a court-ordered desegregation plan.

When the nine black children soon known as the Little Rock Nine, tried to enter Central, a guard captain said they could not pass, by order of Governor Faubus. The Bates' home became integrati- on headquarters because Mrs. Bates was state NAACP chairman and her husband, now 75, published a weekly newspaper for blacks. The task was to face the wrath of the Dixiecrats and the Ku Klux Klan. One night a mob of more than 200 cars filled with an- gry whites was stopped by police three blocks from the Bates home. "That's when I was most frightened," Mrs. Bates said. "I didn't know if the police would or could stop them. They were coming to lynch us."

The Little Rock Nine, finally entered Central High on Sept. 25, 1957 a day after President Eisen- hower ordered to duty the Arkan- sas National Guard and sent in 1,500 Army paratroopers. But the victory was bitter. Race hatred flared.

Crosses were burnt twice in the Bates' yard that school year. Homemade bombs were thrown at her house. Shots were fired through her windows. A boycott was started that destroyed her husband's newspaper, the "State Press," in 1959. Northern civil rights leaders raised funds so the Bateses wouldn't lose their home. Daisy spent most of her time

out of town, on speaking tours with Rosa Parks and Eleanor Roosevelt. Her husband stayed home in Little Rock, serving as Arkansas field director of the NAACP, an organisation which had elected her to its national board.

In 1961 she moved to Green- wich Village in New York and spent two years writing a history of the school crisis, "The Long Shadow of Little Rock."

She made Washington her head- quarters, working for the Demo- cratic National Party and for anti-poverty programmes started under Presidents Kennedy and John- son.

But the stroke in 1965 brought her home to Arkansas. After three weeks in a hospital, she was back at work, this time as an education field director in Arkansas for the

Office of Equal Opportunity. In 1966, residents of the all-black town of Mitchellville in southeastern Arkansas approach- ed the Bateses about starting an NAACP chapter in Mitchellville.

Most of the 620 townsfolk had been sharecroppers who lost their farms when mechanisation made larger farms more profitable to white landowners.

The town had no indoor run- ning water, no sewers, no paved streets. There were few jobs, and little schooling was available. Townsfolk lived in shacks.

"The people didn't know any- thing but farming," Mrs. Bates said. "The town was just mud and despair."

"The people were worse off than they were under slavery," added her husband. "At least under slavery they were needed."

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tions—a tattoo by five Scottish regiments, four regiments of Gu- ards, and the Queen's Household Cavalry presented by the British Bicentennial Committee.

So, in 1968, Mrs. Bates packed her bags once again and moved into the shantytown called Mitch- ellville, 25 miles from the Missis- sippi River.

"I had a lot of friends in Wash- ington," she said. "And I soon found out how friendly they could be."

In the next three years, Mrs. Bates obtained more than \$1 mil- lion in federal funds for Mitch- ellville. During the six years she lived in a trailer home in Mitch- ellville, the total climbed to nearly \$2 million.

The landmarks of progress in- clude the completion of a water system in 1970, the installation of a sewer system in 1971, the pav- ing of Main Street in 1972.

A community centre and swim- ming pool were built in 1972. In 1974, the first brick house was constructed in Mitchellville. In 1975, outhouses were outlawed.

Mrs. Bates talked New York Mayor John Lindsay into selling Mitchellville a fire truck for \$1. She started a credit union that nearly every Mitchellville family joined.

"Pride and dignity," Mrs. Bates said, "is something a lot of whites never wanted us to have. A lot of blacks didn't think they were equal, either."

"We wished we could change that in '57 and in Mitchellville. But really all we've done is open a few doors. Now we've got to get some people to go through the doors."

Developing new products takes a lot of effort, according to Ms. Alpert, who had a hard time with manufacturers when she started.

It was a problem familiar to that minority — the aches caused by an uncomfortable desk — that led this right-handed mother of two to found her company. She inadvertently had taken a left- handers, desk at the start of a three-hour psychology exam

"It suddenly dawned on me," she says, "if I'm this uncomfort- able in a three-hour class, how must lefties feel going through their whole lives? Then I watched my husband, who is left-handed, and saw what he had to over- come, what things annoyed him the most."

The upshot of this close-up study was Mr. Alpert's company, started in her home two years ago with 15 items and now selling more than 125 products nation- wide, including sinistral coffee pots, scissors (the biggest seller), can openers and potato peelers.

There are also left-handed note- books, ambidextrous ice cream scoops and, in what may be an effort to raise southpaws' consci- ousness, a long-playing record of a Ravel concerto described in the catalogue as "an exceptionally dramatic work, played solely by the Left Hand."

Ms. Alpert says there are one or two other mail-order firms with left-handed products and con- cedes that she doesn't expect to retire on her profits. But she adds that she gets a lot of satisfaction from her providing items that are right, so to speak, for left-han- ders.

The sinistral business is pretty seasonal, Ms. Alpert reports, with a lot of orders coming around Christmas when people buy her products because "they're unique gift items...when you're left-handed and you get one, you know it's specifically for you."

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Ms. Alpert's wares also benefit those forced to become south- paws.

"One of the serious aspects of my business is when I encounter stroke victims who were formerly right-handers and are now paralysed or palsy victims for whom our products make life that much easier," she says.

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CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS — Life has changed so much in Little Rock, Ark., since 1957 — and Daisy Bates, photographed recently in front of Central High School, has been an active participant in that change. In 1957 this was the scene of crisis as the Little Rock Nine, black children, tried to enter the school as the first step of a federal desegregation plan. Their champion was Mrs. Bates, who stood up to the Ku Klux Klan and the Dixiecrats and said laws were meant for blacks, too.

Sinistral business caters for one in six lefthanders

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — The world's lefthanders ought to give Sue Alpert a hand.

Ms. Alpert, as she prefers to be known, runs a mail-order firm called "The Left Handed Comple- ment" here that supplies such

items as left-handed mustache cups, cameras and boomerangs to the estimated 15-20 per cent of people that is sinistral, or left-handed.

It was a problem familiar to that minority — the aches caused by an uncomfortable desk — that led this right-handed mother of two to found her company. She inadvertently had taken a left- handers, desk at the start of a three-hour psychology exam

"It suddenly dawned on me," she says, "if I'm this uncomfort- able in a three-hour class, how must lefties feel going through their whole lives? Then I watched my husband, who is left-handed, and saw what he had to over- come, what things annoyed him the most."

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Indonesia incorporates E. Timor in defiance of U.N. resolution

JAKARTA, July 17, (Agencies) — More than 400 years of Portuguese rule in East Timor officially ended today when President Suharto put his signature to a bill incorporating the tiny territory into Indonesia.

With the signing of the bill, passed by the Indonesian parliament two days ago, East Timor became Indonesia's 27th province. Its 650,000 people formally joined this huge, scattered republic which already contains many different peoples and cultures.

The western half of Timor, an island north of Australia, has been part of Indonesia since the former Dutch East Indies gained their independence from Holland after World War Two.

Portugal's control over East Timor effectively ended last year during a civil war in which Indonesia intervened.

The signing so soon after parliamentary ratification came as a surprise, for the government was on record as saying the final step in the integration process would coincide with Indonesia's national day on August 17.

A palace spokesman commented: "Once parliament ratified the bill, the president could sign it any time he wished." No rea-

son was given for the change in schedule.

Integration was regarded as inevitable once Indonesian troops actively entered the civil war in the territory last year between rival factions and helped defeat leftwing pro-independence forces.

Jakarta had made it clear from the moment Portugal decided to decolonise in 1974 that it would not tolerate a leftwing independent country located in the heart of its archipelago, a possible base for insurgents or satellite for a hostile foreign power.

With several thousand Indonesian troops still in the territory, a people's assembly was hastily formed which in its first and last session on May 31 approved a petition calling on Indonesia to take it over.

Meanwhile, in Lisbon, the conservative Social Democratic Centre (CDS) Party today described the integration by Indonesia of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor as "an insult to the Portuguese people."

The CDS, third largest party in the April general election, said the annexation was the "logical consequences of the errors committed by the Portuguese authorities during the decolonisation process."

Riyadh summit to discuss Lebanon

[Continued from page 1]

work could avoid such incidents in future.

The radio passed over Sudanese charges that Libya was behind the attempted coup, but it stressed Saudi Arabia's belief in Arab and Islamic solidarity.

In Kuwait, the Libyan Minister of State Muhammad Abdul Qassem Al Zawi today described the meet-

ing in Saudi Arabia as a plot against his country.

The leaders were also to discuss relations between their three countries, reviewing the possible extent of their development, especially in the economic field.

Saudi Arabia's oil wealth, Egypt's man-power surplus, and Sudan's huge uncultivated tracts of fertile land, provide rich potential for the future.

Sadat aims for future Egypt based on agro-industrial complexes

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT (CSM). — Abroad Anwar Al Sadat is known as an astute leader who rose from Army officer, co-revolutionary, and longtime lieutenant of Gamal Abdel Nasser to surprise the world by steering Egypt firmly back into the Western arena.

But here in Egypt President Sadat is fond of telling his people, "I am a fellah."

The word comes from the Arabic verb, falaha, which means to till the soil. But fellah in Egypt means much more than farmer; it suggests a peculiarly organic relationship with the land beside the Nile, a way of life imbued with traditional Islamic belief and a deep attachment to one's native village.

In a recent interview at his Maamoura summer residence here on the Mediterranean seashore, as he spoke of cultivating his family's fields as a schoolboy, of what he sees as the need for Egyptians to return to the main principles of Islam if they are to weather the rapid changes ahead, and of his long-term strategy to reshape the country into a series of agro-industrial complexes, President Sadat revealed this little-publicised aspect.

In 1972, on the 20th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution and two years after Mr. Nasser's death, Anwar Al Sadat was the first leader in his country's modern history to declare Egypt's agriculture important above all else.

To critics who favour Nasser-style heavy industrialisation and to his own planners who would like to emulate Japan, he has maintained that Egypt has the good soils, plentiful labour, ideal growing conditions, and easy access to European and Arab food markets which make investment in an agriculture-based economy wise.

His problem is that the need for irrigation water in almost rainless Egypt makes cultivation practicable only in a tiny, 5.7-million-acre area along the banks of the 750-mile stretch of the Nile in Egypt and its triangular delta.

Egyptian and Western experts estimate that with water from the Aswan Dam another 4.5 million acres of desert can be irrigated and farmed by the year 2000. Technology has yet to be developed to exploit underground water below the desert, but this promises to be another source of irrigation. The task is to feed, house, and employ a population which will grow from a current 37 million to between 50 million and 74 million in the next 24 years, depending upon birth rates.

To Mr. Sadat, the solution lies in building new, agriculture-based cities in the desert and shifting from age-old grain production in

the Nile valley to fruit and vegetables for export to Europe, and canning, food processing, and other agro-industries to provide jobs.

"Agro-industrial complexes—this is the future of Egypt," he said in our interview. "By the year 2000 I aim to reshape Egypt by more than doubling the irrigated land we live on and... putting the new, reclaimed desert land into agro-industrial complexes and then, bit by bit, (the land) throughout the Nile valley."

He said, "You know we are now living on only 4 per cent of our land, and 96 per cent is desert. Lately some of the oil companies have struck water, and that is more precious to us than oil. If we can raise the land we live on from 4 to 10 per cent in the next 24 years, you will see new cities here, new irrigated desert lands, and new agro-industrial complexes."

He said Egypt will start exporting fertiliser in 1977. The country will produce a million barrels of oil daily by 1980. Suez Canal revenues are expected to triple to \$ 1.5 billion within the next four years.

"We will soon be self-sufficient in everything but wheat," Mr. Sadat said. (Egypt is importing 3.3 million tons this year, mainly to feed its cities. There average consumption of six pieces of bread a day provides three-fourths of the diet. "Wheat is not economical at all," he continued. "We are not in the wheat belt. I recently met Gov. Arthur Link of North Dakota and was astounded to learn his whole state has only 700,000 people, but they produce 8 million tons of wheat. And meat and poultry besides.")

Mr. Sadat, who visibly relaxes and becomes enthusiastic when talk turns to agriculture, spoke of improving Egypt's cattle with purebreds from Europe. "You know my friend, Bruno Kriskey, the chancellor of Austria, sent me 20 cows that produce 7,000 litres of milk apiece each year, and modern mechanical milking equipment. Within three months the cows were in calf, and we were able to double them."

"My aim is to have a thousand such cows in each new agro-industrial project. We are estimating one acre of permanent pasture per cow. Then put the rest of the reclaimed land in each complex into cultivating vegetables and fruit and packing and processing industries. We can get three crops a year with our moderate temperatures and provide Europe with fresh and canned fruit and vegetables in winter."

Despite Egypt's continued he-

The integration of East Timor defies a resolution by the U.N. Security Council in April, which reaffirmed the local people's right to self-determination.

The Portuguese government also warned recently that it would not recognise the absorption and repeated its view that the people should be allowed self-determination.

Uganda warns Kenya of space violations

NAIROBI, July 17 (R). — Uganda said two fighter-planes briefly entered its airspace from Kenya today and warned Kenya that the Ugandan air force could bomb the port of Mombasa.

A military spokesman said Uganda was ready to retaliate for the deaths of the Ugandans and Palestinians killed in the Israel raid on Entebbe two weeks ago, radio Uganda reported.

According to the radio, monitored here, the spokesman said it would not be Uganda's fault if its armed forces crossed the border into Kenya.

The spokesman said Kenya was "in the pockets of British and American imperialists as well as Zionist Israel" and that there were "European white mercenaries" along the Uganda-Kenya border including Israelis and Americans.

"The spokesman said we believe in peace with our neighbours and the world over but it will not be our responsibility when we cross the border."

He said he welcomed the resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy that has gathered force in Egypt this past year and was brought home to most Egyptians when Parliament passed a law banning drinking in public in May.

Mr. Sadat said he will approve the law, which goes into effect in mid-July, though it has been watered down to allow liquor sales, and drinking at home and in tourist establishments. "It is quite logical that in public places a Muslim should not drink," he said. "We have the official religion of Islam. It is in our Constitution."

When I observed the traditional fellahin seemed to be Egypt at its best, Mr. Sadat replied, "It's the same way in (America). On our trip there last year we got out into the country and found you Americans completely different from our opinions. You are just like us. You are not cold like so many Europeans. You are full of sentiment and hospitality. I, my wife, and children were deeply touched."

Most Egyptian and Western economists seem to feel Mr. Sadat's development strategy is not impractical. Provided peace is restored to the Middle East and he stays in power long enough, they say, his vision of the Egyptian future may be possible to achieve. They also agree it is the kind of vision only a man deeply rooted in rural Egypt and its way of life would have, that is, only someone who is in the truest sense a fellah.

Other areas, such as million potentially irrigable acres on the shores of Lake Nasser above the Aswan Dam, remain to be developed.

Achieving Mr. Sadat's design means both massive investment, foreign capital and technology, mostly from Europe and the United States, and a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Sadat appeared optimistic his strategy can feed and employ Egypt's projected future population without resorting to such measures as sterilisation and a legal two-child limit on families. The most effective proponent of population control in Egypt happens to be Mr. Sadat's wife, Jihan. Mrs. Sadat also has led a campaign to amend Egypt's Muslim divorce laws.

"You can't make laws to stop the rate of births," Mr. Sadat said. "Changes in Egypt only come through education. I'm accusing my wife of being a philosopher. I tell her, let us look to our community, and look to our people and our heritage."



SAFE AND SOUND — These are some of the 26 kidnapped school-children who were found alive and well Friday night near Chowchilla, California, after they and their kidnapped bus driver had spent a 29-hour ordeal during which they were entombed in a quarry. Police said they were all found in a railway goods wagon buried underneath gravel and sand in a quarry. Police have mounted an intensive search for the three gunmen who kidnapped the children. (AP wirephoto).

Peru cabinet change cuts out leftists

LIMA, July 17, (R). — Peru's military government was today stripped of its hardline leftists in a major cabinet reshuffle following the resignation of Prime Minister Jorge Fernandez Maldonado.

President Francisco Morales Bermudez last night accepted the surprise resignation of the 54-year-old general, whose cabinet also quit hours later.

President Morales Bermudez later appointed General Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, who is regarded as a moderate, to replace General

Fernandez Maldonado as war minister, prime minister and army commander.

General Fernandez Maldonado's resignation, which has not been explained officially, comes only one week after he helped to put down a rightwing army rebellion.

The authoritarian leftwing general played a major role in Peru's leftist-inspired revolution when as mines minister between 1969 and 1975 he pushed through a programme of nationalisation of foreign companies. U.S.-owned mines were the main targets.

Well informed sources said strains within the cabinet apparently led to last week's revolt at an army training base near here. Base commander General Carlos Bobbio Centurion refused to accept an order from General Fernandez Maldonado relieving him of his post.

He barricaded himself inside the base while the traditionally conservative navy increased activity in an apparent show of support.

He later surrendered, and until last night it appeared that General Fernandez Maldonado had emerged strengthened.

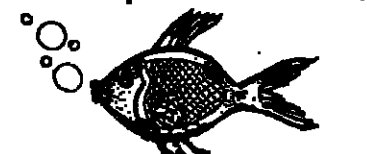
At present there is a curfew in Lima following street demonstrations this month against higher prices, which also led to a state of emergency being declared and the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

Classic feature film:

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American Embassy
P.O. Box 354
Amman, Jordan.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Educational Co. Ltd., announces that the assistant mechanic Mr. Yacoub Zarafily is no longer in its employment, and is consequently not responsible for his actions.

Iraq thinks oil prices should rise at least 1%

BAGHDAD, July 17, (R). — Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim said in an interview published today that oil prices should go up by at least 15 per cent in the next round of increases because of growing inflation in the world.

From October 1975 to the end of last June costs of imports from major industrial countries by members of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) had increased by more than 15 per cent, he told the English-language newspaper Baghdad Observer.

"Hence, the price increases in future should not be less than that," the minister said.

He criticised the decision by the recent OPEC conference in Bali,

Indonesia, to freeze oil prices until the end of this year, "as it would adversely affect extensive development plans OPEC states."

The minister said the rise of oil prices by some countries was part of effort to protect the OPEC countries' share of the sale of nationalised oil.

But he said these efforts had not been successful, although difficulties had arisen in selling nationalised oil.

Mr. Abdul Karim said he demanded readjustment of oil prices to protect the OPEC countries' purchasing power and for the price of oil with those of other industrial goods.

"In our opinion this is the way for preserving the countries' lawful rights conducting a dialogue with industrial countries for proper solutions to economic problems," the minister said.

He said Iraq was helping refinery in Somalia and helping the African country a loan of \$10 million for the purpose. The first such undertaking Iraq, which wished to experiment to other countries, Abdul Karim said.

China claims Soviets involved in Sudan coup

HONG KONG, 17 (R). — China has accused the Soviet Union of involvement in this month's coup attempt in Sudan, saying Moscow provided weapons and training in a "conspiracy" to overthrow President Jaafar Nimeiry.

"The New China News Agency yesterday said: 'the conspirators had been trained to use different kinds of Soviet-made weapons before they launched the attack and they carried with them anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, and other Soviet-made destructive weapons.'"

"This shows... that the Soviet Union participated in the conspiracy and once again played a shameful role in attempting to subvert a legal regime of the third world," the article added.

The article said the Soviet Union regarded the Sudanese government as "a thorn in its flesh" because it opposed superpower hegemony and imperialism.

Bali quake victims rise to 450

DENPASAR, Bali, July 17 (R). — The death toll from Wednesday's earthquake in the Indonesian island of Bali rose to 450 today with the discovery of more bodies in shattered towns and villages.

The earthquake devastated towns in the north of the island, but caused hardly any damage to tourist resorts in the south.

President Suharto, who visited the island yesterday, has called for aid to help the survivors in the stricken areas of Bali and of the remote province of Irian Jaya, where more than 1,000 people were killed by landslides set off by tremors earlier this month.

Djibouti premie intends to resign

PARIS, July 17 (R). — Mr. Bourhan today announced intention of resigning as Premier of the French Redoubt of the Afars and Issas, the way for the country's independence.

Mr. Aref, 42, arrived today in Djibouti, capital of the tiny and told reporters at Orly. "I have come here to resign."

His decision followed political and tribal tensions in capital of Djibouti, which is increasingly isolated both locally and internationally.

France announced last year that it was preparing independence to the territory, which is placed at the Red sea but dwarfed by neighbouring Ethiopia and Somalia.

Mr. Aref initially opposed French decision, then said he would accept it as long as France made it as long as France made its large role in the area after independence. Earlier year the Paris government did not intend to maintain, isolating Mr. Aref still from the already hostile position.

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